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grapha, which are among the British Museum treasures, and was surprised to find how they differed. The verse I examined was Daniel vii. 23. The punctuation of some of the scribes appeared, at first sight, to be entirely arbitrary; to choose the best requires an endowment of exceptional critical discernment. I merely mention this to show what industry and ability is compressed into this little volume. The author refers for Targum readings to Merx's *Chrestomathy*, but this is a work which must be used with the utmost discretion on account of the number of copyists' errors it contains. I have made a full list of corrections which Prof. Merx hopes soon to publish as an appendix to his book. If the instances could be found in Dalman's *Aramäische Dialektproben*, it would certainly be preferable to use that compilation. In the lists of the interchanges between Hebrew and Aramaic consonants our author might have included כ and פ as in פִּרְוֹל and פִּרְוֹל, ו and ב as in נִבְלִי and נִבְלִי, and נ and י as in יִתְהוֹן and יִתְהוֹן, אִתְּי and אִתְּי, אִתְּי and אִתְּי. The vocabulary is for beginners only; there is little, if any, attempt at etymology. Is אִרְקָא (Jer. x. 11) merely a hardening of אִרְעָא, which is itself a softening from אִרְן (Arabic أَرْضُ with أرض)? This interchange of ע and ק occurs in the Sendschirli Inscription, and Kautzsch compares the Aramaic עִטֵּר to smoke, with the Hebrew קִטֵּר for a similar interchange. But perhaps עִטֵּר = Hebrew עִשָּׂן, just as תִּרְיִן = Hebrew שָׁנִים. The interchange of ת and ט as in Hebrew קִטֵּל, Arabic قَتَلَ, is fairly common. But probably such questions as these are beyond the modest scope of this work. Our author agrees with Meinhold and Bevan that the forms לְהוֹיָא, לְהוֹיָה, לְהוֹיָן, לְהוֹיָן, are written with ל to avoid writing the Tetragrammaton. According to Gesenius the ל is here a particle meaning "that," "in order that," after which the י is dropped. The foreign words are noted, and a *circulus criticus* placed over those words which are quoted in the vocabulary, but do not occur in the text. The method of the grammar is, on the whole, thoroughly practical, although it would be preferable to arrange the paradigms in vertical, instead of horizontal, columns. Apart from such trifling details, the grammar may be cordially recommended to beginners. It is a marvel of cheapness, learning, lucidity, and conciseness, and supplies a real and long-felt want.

H. BARNSTEIN.

ERRATUM.—Throughout the article beginning on p. 491 read David di Rossi for Moses di Rossi.